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MINISTRY OF LAW

New Delhi, the 31st December, 1956

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 30th December, 1956, and is hereby published for general information:—

THE INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL ACT, 1956 No. 102 of 1956

[30th December, 1956]

An Act to provide for the reconstitution of the Medical Council of India, and the maintenance of a Medical Register for India and for matters connected therewith.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventh Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

- 1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Medical Council Act, Short title,
 - Short fitte, extent and commence-
- (2) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu ment. and Kashmir.
- (3) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.
 - 2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

Definitions.

- (a) "approved institution" means a hospital, health centre or other such institution recognised by a University as an institution in which a person may undergo the training, if any, required by his course of study before the award of any medical qualification to him;
- (b) "Council" means the Medical Council of India constituted under this Act;

- (c) "India" means the territories to which this Act extends;
- (d) "Indian Medical Register" means the medical register maintained by the Council;
- (e) "medical institution" means any institution, within or without India, which grants degrees, diplomas or licences in medicine;
- (f) "medicine" means modern scientific medicine in all its branches and includes surgery and obstetrics, but does not include veterinary medicine and surgery;
 - (g) "prescribed" means prescribed by regulations;
- (h) "recognised medical qualification" means any of the medical qualifications included in the Schedules;
- (i) "regulation" means a regulation made under section 33;
- (j) "State Medical Council" means a medical council constituted under any law for the time being in force in any State regulating the registration of practitioners of medicine;
- (k) "State Medical Register" means a register maintained under any law for the time being in force in any State regulating the registration of practitioners of medicine;
- (1) "University" means any University in India established by law and having a medical faculty.

Constitution and composition of the Council.

- 3. (1) The Central Government shall cause to be constituted a Council consisting of the following members, namely:—
 - (a) one member from each State other than a Union Territory, to be nominated by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government concerned;
 - (b) one member from each University, to be elected from amongst the members of the medical faculty of the University by members of the Senate of the University or in case the University has no Senate, by members of the Court;
 - (c) one member from each State in which a State Medical Register is maintained, to be elected from amongst themselves by persons enrolled on such Register who possess the medical qualifications included in the First or the Second Schedule or in Part II of the Third Schedule;
 - (d) seven members to be elected from amongst themselves by persons enrolled on any of the State Medical Registers who possess the medical qualifications included in Part I of the Third Schedule;

- (e) eight members to be nominated by the Central Government.
- (2) The President and Vice-President of the Council elected by the members of the Council from amongst themselves.
- (3) No act done by the Council shall be questioned on the ground merely of the existence of any vacancy in, or any defect in the constitution of, the Council.
- (d) Mode of 4. (1) An election under clause (b), clause (c) or clause of sub-section (1) of section 3 shall be conducted by the Central Government in accordance with such rules as may be made by it in this behalf, and any rules so made may provide that pending the preparation of the Indian Medical Register in accordance with the provisions of this Act, the members referred to in clause (d) of subsection (1) of section 3 may be nominated by the Central Government instead of being elected as provided therein.
- (2) Where any dispute arises regarding any election to the Council, it shall be referred to the Central Government whose decision shall be final.
- 5. (1) No person shall be eligible for nomination under clause (a) Restrictions of sub-section (1) of section 3 unless he possesses any of the medition cal qualifications included in the First and Second Schedules, resides membership. in the State concerned, and, where a State Medical Register is maintained in that State, is enrolled on that register.

- (2) No person may at the same time serve as a member in more than one capacity.
- 6. The Council so constituted shall be a body corporate by the Incorporaname of the Medical Council of India, having perpetual succession Council. and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, both movable and immovable, and to contract, and shall by the said name sue and be sued.

7. (1) The President or Vice-President of the Council shall hold Term office for a term not exceeding five years and not extending beyond President, the expiry of his term as member of the Council.

Vice-President and

- (2) Subject to the provisions of this section, a member shall hold members. office for a term of five years from the date of his nomination or election or until his successor shall have been duly nominated or elected, whichever is longer.
- (3) An elected or nominated member shall be deemed to have vacated his seat if he is absent without excuse, sufficient in the opinion of the Council, from three consecutive ordinary meetings of the Council or, in the case of a member elected under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 3, if he ceases to be a member of the medical faculty of the University concerned, or in the ease of a "

elected under clause (c) or clause (d) of that sub-section, if he ceases to be a person enrolled on the State Medical Register concerned.

- (4) A casual vacancy in the Council shall be filled by nomination or election, as the case may be, and the person nominated or elected to fill the vacancy shall hold office only for the remainder of the term for which the member whose place he takes was nominated or elected.
- (5) Members of the Council shall be eligible for re-nomination or re-election.
- (6) Where the said term of five years is about to expire in respect of any member, a successor may be nominated or elected at any time within three months before the said term expires but he shall not assume office until the said term has expired.

Meetings of the Council.

- 8. (1) The Council shall meet at least once in each year at such time and place as may be appointed by the Council.
- (2) Unless otherwise provided by regulations, fifteen members of the Council shall form a quorum, and all the acts of the Council shall be decided by a majority of the members present and voting.

Officers, committees and servants of the Council.

9. The Council shall—

- (1) constitute from amongst its members an Executive Committee and such other Committees for general or special purposes as the Council deems necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act;
- (2) appoint a Registrar who shall act as Secretary and who may also, if deemed expedient, act as Treasurer;
- (3) employ such other persons as the Council deems necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act;
- (4) require and take from the Registrar, or from any other employee, such security for the due performance of his duties as the Council deems necessary; and
- (5) with the previous sanction of the Central Government, fix the remuneration and allowances to be paid to the President, Vice-President and members of the Council and determine the conditions of service of the employees of the Council.

The Executive Committee.

- BxccuBxcuBxcuBxccuBxcuBxcuBxccu-
 - (2) The President and Vice-President shall be the President and Vice-President respectively of the Committee.

- (3) In addition to the powers and duties conferred and imposed upon it by this Act, the Committee shall exercise and discharge such powers and duties as the Council may confer or impose upon it by any regulations which may be made in this behalf.
- 11. (1) The medical qualifications granted by any University or Recognition medical institution in India which are included in the First Sche- of medical qualifications dule shall be recognised medical qualifications for the purposes of granted by this Act.
- Universities or medical in India.
- (2) Any University or medical institution in India which grants institutions a medical qualification not included in the First Schedule apply to the Central Government to have such qualification recognised, and the Central Government, after consulting the Council, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, amend the First Schedule so as to include such qualification therein, and any such notification may also direct that an entry shall be made in column of the First Schedule against such medical qualification declaring that it shall be a recognised medical qualification only when granted after a specified date.
- 12. (1) The medical qualifications granted by medical institu-Recognition tions outside India which are included in the Second Schedule shall of medical qualifications be recognised medical qualifications for the purposes of this Act.
- (2) The Council may enter into negotiations with the Authority medical institutions in any State or country outside India which by the law of such State in countries or country is entrusted with the maintenance of a register of medical with there is a practitioners, for the settling of a scheme of reciprocity for the recog-scheme nition of medical qualifications, and in pursuance of any such scheme, the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, amend the Second Schedule so as to include therein the medical qualification which the Council has decided should be recognised, and any such notification may also direct that an entry shall be made in the last column of the Second Schedule against such medical qualification declaring that it shall be a recognised medical qualification only when granted after a specified date.
- (3) The Central Government, after consultation with the Council, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, amend the Second Schedule by directing that an entry be made therein in respect of any medical qualification declaring that it shall be a recognised medical qualification only when granted before a specified date.
- (4) Where the Council has refused to recommend any medical qualification which has been proposed for recognition by any Authority referred to in sub-section (2) and that Authority applies to the Central Government in this behalf, the Central Government, after considering such application and after obtaining from the Council a report, if any, as to the reasons for any such refusal, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, amend the Second Schedula

to include such qualification therein and the provisions of sub-section (2) shall apply to such notification.

Recognition of medical qualifications granted by certain medical institutions whose qualifications are not included in the First or Second Schedule.

- Recognition of medical qualifications granted by medical institutions granted tions in India which are not included in the First Schedule and which are included in Part I of the Third Schedule shall also be recognised medical qualifications for the purposes of this Act.
 - (2) The medical qualifications granted to a citizen of India-
 - (a) before the 15th day of August, 1947, by medical institutions in the territories now forming part of Pakistan, and
 - (b) before the 1st day of April, 1937, by medical institutions in the territories now forming part of Burma,

which are included in Part I of the Third Schedule shall also be recognised medical qualifications for the purposes of this Act.

- (3) The medical qualifications granted by medical institutions outside India which are included in Part II of the Third Schedule shall also be recognised medical qualifications for the purposes of this Act, but no person possessing any such qualification shall be entitled to enrolment on any State Medical Register unless he is a citizen of India and has undergone such practical training after obtaining that qualification as may be required by the rules or regulations in force in the country or State granting the qualification, or if he has not undergone any practical training in that country or State, he has undergone such practical training as may be prescribed.
- (4) The Central Government, after consulting the Council, may by notification in the Official Gazette, amend Part II of the Third Schedule so as to include therein any qualification granted by a medical institution outside India which is not included in the Second Schedule.
- (5) Any medical institution in India which is desirous of getting a medical qualification granted by it included in Part I of the Third Schedule may apply to the Central Government to have such qualification recognised and the Central Government, after consulting the Council, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, amend Part I of the Third Schedule so as to include such qualification therein, and any such notification may also direct that an entry shall be made in the last column of Part I of the Third Schedule against such medical qualification declaring that it shall be a recognised medical qualification only when granted after a specified date.

Special provision in certain cases for recognition of medical qualification.

14. (1) The Central Government after consultation with the Council may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that medical qualifications granted by medical institutions in any State or country outside India in respect of which a scheme of reciprocity for the recognition of medical qualifications is not in force, shall be recognised

medical qualifications for the purposes of this Act or shall be so granted by only when granted after a specified date:

Provided that medical practice by the doctors possessing such countries qualifications shall be limited to the institution to which they are there is no attached for the time being for purposes of teaching, research or scheme charitable work and shall be limited to the period specified in this city. behalf by the Central Government by general or special order.

stitutions in with which

- (2) In respect of any such medical qualification, the Central Government, after consultation with the Council, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that it shall be a recognised medical qualification only when granted before a specified date.
- 15. Subject to the other provisions contained in this Act, medical qualifications included in the Schedules shall be sufficient sessing qualification for enrolment on any State Medical Register.

the Right qualifications the Schedules to

16. Every University or medical institution in India which Power grants a recognised medical qualification shall furnish such informa-require information as tion as the Council may, from time to time, require as to the courses to courses of study and examinations to be undergone in order to obtain such of study and examinaqualification, as to the ages at which such courses of study and tions. examinations are required to be undergone and such qualification is conferred and generally as to the requisites for obtaining such qualification.

be enrolled.

17. (1) The Committee shall appoint such number of medical Inspection of inspectors as it may deem requisite to attend at any or all of the nations. examinations held by Universities or medical institutions in India for the purpose of recommending to the Central Government recognition of medical qualifications.

- (2) Inspectors appointed under this section shall not interfere with the conduct of any examination but they shall report to the Committee on the sufficiency of every examination which they attend and on any other matters in regard to which the Committee may require them to report.
- (3) The Committee shall forward a copy of any such report to the University or medical institution concerned, and shall also forward a copy with the remarks of the University or institution thereon, to the Central Government.
- 18. (1) The Council may appoint such number of visitors as it visitors at may deem requisite to attend at any or all of the examinations held examinaby Universities or medical institutions in India for the purpose of granting recognised medical qualifications.

(2) Any person, whether he is a member of the Council or not, may be appointed as a visitor under this section but a person who

is appointed as an inspector under section 17 for any examination shall not be appointed as a visitor for the same examination.

- (3) Visitors appointed under this section shall not interfere with the conduct of any examination but they shall report to the President of the Council on the sufficiency of every examination which they attend and on any other matters in regard to which the Council may require them to report.
- (4) The report of a visitor shall be treated as confidential unless in any particular case the President of the Council otherwise directs:

Provided that if the Central Government requires a copy of the report of a visitor, the Council shall furnish the same.

Withdrawal of recognition.

- 19. (1) When upon report by the Committee or by a visitor appointed under section 18, it appears to the Council that the courses of study and examination to be undergone in any University or medical institution in India in order to obtain a recognised medical qualification or that the standards of proficiency required from candidates at any examination held for the purpose of granting such qualification are not such as to secure to persons holding such qualification the knowledge and skill requisite for the efficient practice of medicine, the Council shall make a representation to that effect to the Central Government.
- (2) After considering such representation, the Central Government shall forward it along with such remarks as it may choose to University or medical institution is situated and the State Government shall forward it along with such remarks as it may choose to make to the University or medical institution, with an intimation of the period within which the University or medical institution may submit its explanation to the State Government.
- (3) On the receipt of the explanation or, where no explanation is submitted within the period fixed, then on the expiry of that period, the State Government shall make its recommendations to the Central Government.
- (4) The Central Government, after making such further inquiry, if any, as it may think fit, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that an entry shall be made in the appropriate Schedule against the said medical qualification declaring that it shall be a recognised medical qualification only when granted before a specified date.

Post-graduate Medical Education Committee for 20. (1) The Council may prescribe standards of post-graduate medical education for the guidance of Universities, and may advise Universities in the matter of securing uniform standards for post-graduate medical education throughout India, and for this

purpose the Central Government may constitute from among the assisting members of the Council a Post-graduate Medical Education Com-Council in mittee (hereinafter referred to as the Post-graduate Committee).

relating to post-gradu-

- (2) The Post-graduate Committee shall consist of nine members at medical all of whom shall be persons possessing post-graduate medical quali- education. fications and experience of teaching or examining post-graduate students of medicine.
- (3) Six of the members of the Post-graduate Committee shall be nominated by the Central Government and the remaining members shall be elected by the Council from amongst its members.
- (4) For the purpose of considering Post-graduate studies in a subject, the Post-graduate Committee may co-opt, as and when necessary, one or more members qualified to assist it in that subject.
- (5) The views and recommendations of the Post-graduate Committee on all matters shall be placed before the Council; and if the Council does not agree with the views expressed or the recommendations made by the Post-graduate Committee on any matter, the Council shall forward them together with its observations to the Central Government for decision.
- 21.(1) The Council shall cause to be maintained in the prescribed The Indian manner a register of medical practitioners to be known as the Indian Register. Medical Register, which shall contain the names of all persons who are for the time being enrolled on any State Medical Register and who possess any of the recognised medical qualifications.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Registrar of the keep the Indian Medical Register in accordance with the provisions of this Act and of any orders made by the Council, and from time to time to revise the register and publish it in the Gazette of India and in such other manner as may be prescribed.

(3) Such register shall be deemed to be a public document within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and may be

proved by a copy published in the Gazette of India.

22. Each State Medical Council shall supply to the Council three Supply printed copies of the State Medical Register as soon as may be after State Medithe commencement of this Act and subsequently after the first day cal of April of each year, and each Registrar of a State Medical Council shall inform the Council without delay of all additions to and other amendments in the State Medical Register made from time to time.

23. The Registrar of the Council may, on receipt of the report Registration of registration of a person in a State Medical Register or on applica- in the Indian Medical tion made in the prescribed manner by any such person, enter his Register. name in the Indian Medical Register:

Provided that the Registrar is satisfied that the person concerned possesses a recognised medical qualification.

I of 1872.

Removal of Medical Register.

- 24. (1) If the name of any person enrolled on a State Medical names from Register is removed therefrom in pursuance of any power conferred by or under any law relating to registration of medical practitioners for the time being in force in any State, the Council shall direct the removal of the name of such person from the Indian Medical Register.
 - (2) Where the name of any person has been removed from a State Medical Register on any ground other than that he is not possessed of the requisite medical qualifications or where any application made by the said person for restoration of his name to the State Medical Register has been rejected, he may appeal in the prescribed manner and subject to such conditions including conditions as to the payment of a fee as may be laid down in rules made by the Central Government in this behalf, to the Central Government, whose decision, which shall be given after consulting the Council, shall be binding on the State Government and on the authorities concerned with the preparation of the State Medical Register.

Provisional registration for clinical practice.

25. If the courses of study to be undergone for obtaining a recognised medical qualification include a period of training after a person has passed the qualifying examination and before such qualification is conferred on him, any such person shall, on application made by him in this behalf, be granted provisional registration in a State Medical Register by the State Medical Council concerned in order to enable him to practise medicine in an approved institution for the period aforesaid.

Registration of additional cualifications.

- 26. (1) If any person whose name is entered in the Indian Medical Register obtains any title, diploma or other qualification for proficiency in sanitary science, public health or medicine, which is a recognised medical qualification, he shall, on application made in this behalf in the prescribed manner, be entitled to have an entry stating such other title, diploma, or other qualification made against his name in the Indian Medical Register either in substitution for or in addition to any entry previously made.
- (2) The entries in respect of any such person in a State Medical Register shall be altered in accordance with the alterations made in the Indian Medical Register.

Privileges of persors who are enrolled the on

27. Subject to the conditions and restrictions laid down in this Act regarding medical practice by persons possessing certain recognised medical qualifications, every person whose name is for the Indian Medical Register shall be entitled cal Register, time being borne on the Indian Medical Register shall be entitled according to his qualifications to practise as a medical practitioner in any part of India and to recover in due course of law in respect of such practice any expenses, charges in respect of medicaments or other appliances, or any fees to which he may be entitled.

- 28. Every person registered in the Indian Medical Register shall Person notify any transfer of the place of his residence or practice to the rolled on the Indian Council and to the State Medical Council concerned, within thirty Medical days of such transfer, failing which his right to participate in the Register notify election of members to the Council or a State Medical Council shall change be liable to be forfeited by order of the Central Government either residence or permanently or for such period as may be specified therein.
- 29. (1) The Council shall furnish such reports, copies of its Information minutes, abstracts of its accounts, and other information to the to be furni-Central Government as that Government may require.
- publication (2) The Central Government may publish in such manner as it thereof. may think fit, any report, copy, abstract or other information furnished to it under this section or under sections 17 and 18.
- 30. (1) Whenever it is made to appear to the Central Govern-Commisment that the Council is not complying with any of the provisions inquiry. of this Act, the Central Government may refer the particulars of the complaint to a Commission of Inquiry consisting of three persons, two of whom shall be appointed by the Central Government, one being a Judge of a High Court, and one by the Council, and such Commission shall proceed to inquire in a summary manner and to report to the Central Government as to the truth of the matters charged in the complaint, and in case of any charge of default or of improper action being found by the Commission to have been established, the Commission shall recommend the remedies, if any, which are in its opinion necessary.

shed by the

Council and

- (2) The Central Government may require the Council to adopt the remedies so recommended within such time as, having regard to the report of the Commission, it may think fit, and if the Council fails to comply with any such requirement, the Central Government may amend the regulations of the Council, or make such provision or order or take such other steps as may seem necessary to give effect to the recommendations of the Commission.
- (3) A Commission of Inquiry shall have power to administer oaths, to enforce the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents, and shall have all such other necessary powers for the purpose of any inquiry conducted by it as are exercised by a 5 of 1908, civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

Protection of action taken in good faith.

31. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Government, the Council or a State Medical Council or any Committee thereof, or any officer or servant of the Government or Councils aforesaid for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

Power to make rules.

- 32. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.
- (2) All rules made under this section shall be laid for not less than thirty days before both Houses of Parliament as soon as possible after they are made, and shall be subject to such modifications as Parliament may make during the session in which they are so laid or the session immediately following.

Power to make regulations.

- 33. The Council may, with the previous sanction of the Central Government, make regulations generally to carry out the purposes of this Act, and, without prejudice to the generality of this power, such regulations may provide for—
 - (a) the management of the property of the Council and the maintenance and audit of its accounts;
 - (b) the summoning and holding of meetings of the Council, the times and places where such meetings are to be held, the conduct of business thereat and the number of members necessary to constitute a quorum;
 - (c) the resignation of members of the Council;
 - (d) the powers and duties of the President and Vice-President:
 - (e) the mode of appointment of the Executive Committee and other Committees, the summoning and holding of meetings, and the conduct of business of such Committees;
 - (f) the tenure of office, and the powers and duties of the Registrar and other officers and servants of the Council;
 - (g) the particulars to be stated, and the proof of qualifications to be given in applications for registration under this Act;
 - (h) the fees to be paid on applications and appeals under this Act;
 - (i) the appointment, powers, duties and procedure of medical inspectors and visitors; and
 - (j) any matter for which under this Act provision may be made by regulations.
 - 14. The Indian Medical Council Act, 1933, is hereby repealed. 27 of 1933.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(See section 11)

RECOGNISED MEDICAL QUALIFICATIONS GRANTED BY UNIVERSITIES OR MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN INDIA

University or Medical Institution	Recognised medical qualification	Abbreviation for registra- tion
University of Allahabad.	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	M.B., B.S., All.
University of Bombay .	Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery	L.M.S., Bom.
	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	M.B., B.S., Bom.
	Doctor of Medicine	M.D., Bom.
	Master of Surgery	M.S., Bom.
University of Calcutta .	Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery Bachelor of Medicine	L.M.S., Cal. M.B., Cal.
	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	M.B., B.S., Cal.
	Doctor of Medicine	M.D., Cal.
	Master of Surgery	M.S., Cal.
	Master of Obstetrics	M.O., Cal.
University of Lucknow.	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor	
	of Surgery	M.B., B.S., Lucknow.
	Doctor of Medicine	M.D., Lucknow.
	Master of Surgery	M.S., Lucknow.
University of Madras .	Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery Bachelor of Medicine and Master	
	of Surgery	M.B., C.M., Mad.
	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	M.B., B.S., Mad.
	Doctor of Medicine	M.D., Mad.
	Master of Surgery	M.S., Mad.
Patna University .	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor	
-	of Surgery	M.B., B.S., Patna.
	Doctor of Medicine	M.D., Patna.
	Master of Surgery	M.S., Patna.
Andhra University .	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor	MD DC Andles
	of Surgery	M.B., B.S., Andhra. M.D., Andhra.
	Master of Surgery	M.S., Andhra,
	Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery	•
College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay.	Membership of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay.	M.C.P.S. (Bombay). This shall be a recognised medical qualification only when granted after the 30th April 1944.

University or Medical Institution	Recognised medical qualification	tion
	Fellowship of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, in Medi- cine, Pathology, Surgery or Dermatology.	F.C.P.S. (Med.) (Bom.)
University of Agra	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	M.B., B.S., Agra.
University of East Punjab	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	M.B., B.S., E. Punjab.
Bast Punjab State Medi- cal Faculty	Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery.	L.M.S., East Punjab. This qualification shall be a recognised one only when granted on or after the 15th August, 1947, provided the holders thereof had passed the F.Sc. exam nation before taking up medical studies.
University of Delhi .	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	M.B., B.S. (Delhi).
Gauhati University .	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.	M.B., B.S. (Gauhati).
State Medical Faculty of West Bengal	Membership of the State Medical Faculty of West Bengal	M.M.F. (West Bengal).
University of Bihar .	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	M.B., B.S. (Bihar).
University of Poona .	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	M.B.,B.S. (Poona).
Utkal University .	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	M.B.,B.S. (Utkal).
Gujarat University .	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	M.B.,B.S. (Gujarat).
Nagpur University .	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.	M.B.,B.S. (Nagpur).
Osmania University .	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	M.B.,B.S. (Osmania).
University of Mysore .	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	M.B., B.S. (Mysore). This qualification shall be a recognised qualification only when granted after the 31st December, 1932.
University of Rajputana	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	M.B.,B.S. (Rajputana).
University of Baroda .	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	M.B.,B.S. (Baroda).

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

(See section 12)

RECOGNISED MEDICAL QUALIFICATIONS GRANTED BY MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS OUTSIDE INDIA

Country	Qualifications				
Un'ted Kingdom	Registrable qualifications admitting primarily to the Medical Register granted by licensing bodies in the United Kingdom, as shown in Table 'E' set out if the Medical Register printed and published from time to time under the direction of the Gener Medical Council of the United Kingdom in pursuance of the Medical Acts, 1858, 1886 and 1950.				
		Registrable qualifications			
Other Countries	Title '	Nature of quali- fication as stated in diplomas	Abbreviations		
I	2	3	4		
AUSTRALIA-					
New South Wales-					
University of Sydney . (c) .	M. B. M. D. Ch. M. B. S.	Medicine and Surgery.	U. Sydney.		
South Australia-					
University of Adelaide (a) (c)	M.B., B.S. M. D. M. S.	Do.	II. Adelaide.		
Victoria—	141. 0.				
University of Melbourne (b)	M. B. M. D., B.S. M. S.	Do.	U. Melbourne.		
BURMA—					
University of Rangoon .	M. B., B. S.	Do.	U. Pangoon.		
CANADA—					
A Ibenta-					
College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Alberta (b)	Member	Do.	C. P. and S. Alta		
University of Alberta (b) .	M. D.	Do.	U. Alberta.		
Manitoka—					
College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Manitoba (b)	Member	Do.	C.P. & S. Man		
University of Manitoba (c)	M.D., M.D., C. M.	Medicine and Surgery.	U. Man.		

Other Countyles	77)d.	Registrable qualifications		
Other Countries		Nature of quali- fication as stated in diplomas	Abbreviations	
1	2	3	4	
North West Territories—				
College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of North-West Territories (b)	Member	Medicine and Surgery	C. P. & S. N. W Terr.	
(When held in conjunction with License of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Saskatchewan or the Province of Alberta).				
Nova Scotia—				
Nova Scotia Provincial Medical Board (a) (c)	L.M.S.	Do.	N. Scotia P.M. Bd.	
Dalhousie University (a) (c)	M.D., C.M.	Do.	Dalhousie U.	
Prince Edward Island—				
Prince Edward Island Medical Council (b)	L.M.S.	Do.	M. Co. P.E.I.	
CBYLON-				
Ceylon Medical College (a)	L.M.S.	Do.	Ceylon M. Co.	
HONG KONG	13.774.0.	ъо.	Geyldi M. Co.	
University of Hong Kong (a)(c)	M.B., B.S. M.D., M.S.	Do.	U. Hong Kong.	
TALY-	MIG.			
All Royal Italian Universities (d)	M.D.	Do.		
APAN—				
All Imperial Universities (a)	M.B. (Igakushi) M.D. (Igaku Hakushi) shi)	Do.		
Any Government or Prefec- tural special colleges designated by a Minister of Education of Japan (a)	M. B. (Igakushi)	Do.		
MALTA—				
Royal University of Malta-	M.D.	Do.	U. Malta.	
Newfoundland Medical Board (b)	L.M.S.	Do.	Nffd. M. Bd.	
NEW ZEALAND—				
University of New Zealand	M.B., Ch. B. Ch. M., M.D.	Do.	U. N. Zealand.	
PAKISTAN—				
Punjab University	L.M.S. M.B. M.B.,¶B.S. M.D.	Do.	U. West Punjab	

Other Countries	Title	Registrable qualifications			
Other Countries	I tile	Nature of quali- fication as stated in diplomas		Abbreviations	
I	2		3	4	
Punjab State Medical Faculty. UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	L.M.S.	Licenti Medic gery.	iate in rine and Sur-	shall be recognised only, when ed before 15th A	ication a one grant- c the tugust, ovided holders had F. Sc. tion be- ting up
University of South Africa	M.B., Ch.B.		Do.	U.S. Afric	а.
(b) University of Cape Town (a)	M.B., Ch.B. M.D., Ch.M		Do.	U. Cape To	own.
(c) University of the Witwaters- rand, Johannesburg (a) (c)	M.B., Ch.B M.D., Ch.M	Л.	Do. Do.	U. Witwas	¢18-
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND FEDERATED MALAY STATES— The King Edward VII Col-					
lege of Medicine, Singa- pore (a) (c)	L.M.S.		Do.	Singapore Coll.	Med.

⁽a) The qualification must be included in Table (F) of the British Medical Register as published from time to time by the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom.

⁽b) When granted on or before the 31st October, 1937.

⁽c) When granted on or before the 31st March, 1942.

⁽d) When granted on or before the 10th October, 1940.

⁽e) When granted on or before the 8th December, 1941.

entry relation to East Punjab State Medical Faculty in the First Schedule, provided he had passed the pre-medical examina-

tion.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

(See section 13)

PART I

RECOGNISED MEDICAL QUALIFICATIONS GRANTED BY MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS NOT INCLUDED IN THE FIRST SCHEDULE

Name of medical Institution or Recognised medical qualification **Abbreviation** licensing authority College of Physicians and Sur-Licentiate of the College of Phy- L.C.P.S. (Born.) sicians and Surgeons, Bombay. geons of Bombay. State Medical Faculty, Bombay, Licensed Medical Practitioner, L.M.P. (Bom.) L.M.F. (Bengal), This State Medical Faculty of Bengal, Licentiate of the Medical Faculqualification shall ty, Bengal. be a recognised medical qualification only when granted before the 15th August, 1947. L.M. & S. (Nat.) West Licentiate in Medicine & Surgery (Nat.) (West Bengal). Licentiate of the Medical Faculty, Bengal. L.M.F. (West Bengal) State Medical Faculty of West Bengal. West Bengal. Licentiate in Medicine & Sur-L. M. & S. (Nat.) gery (Nat.) West Bengal. West Bengal. Licensed Medical Practitioner (Campbell Medical School). Government of Bengal L.M.P. M.P. (Campbell Medical School). Diploma of Medical College Dipl. Medl. Coll. (Bengal). (Bengal). Licensed Medical Practitioner L.M.P.(Dacca Medl. Sch.). (Dacca Medical School). qualification This shall be a recognised medical qualification only when granted before the 15th August, 1947. State Medical Faculty of Uttar Fellow of the State Medical F.S.M.F. (U.P.)

Pradesh. Faculty (U.P.) Member of the State Medical M.S.M.F. (U.P.) Faculty. Licentiate of the State Medical L.S.M.F. (U.P.) Faculty. State Board of Medical Examina-Licensed Medical Practitioner L.M.P. (U.P.) tion, U.P. (U.P.) Licentiate in Medicine and L.M.S., East Punjab. Rast Punjab State Medical Faculty. Surgery. This qualificat on shall be a recognised one only when granted on or after the 15th August, 1947, to a per on other than any person referred to in the

Recognised medical qualification	Abbreviation
Fellow of the State M dical Faculty (Punjab).	F.S.M.F. (Punjab).
Mr bes of the State M Cleal	M.S.M.F. (Punjab).
	L.S.M.F. (Punjab).
Licensed Medical Practitioner (Lahore).	M.P.L. (Lahore), This shall be a recog- nised medical quali- neation only when granted before the 15th August, 1947.
Licentiate in Medicine & Sur- gery (Osmania).	L.M. & S. (Osmania).
Licensed Medical Practitioner (Hyd.).	L.M.P. (Hyd.),
Licensed Medical Practitioner (Mysore).	L.M.P. (Mysore),
Licensed Medical Practitioner (Mysore Medical School).	L.M.P. (Mysore Medl. Sch.)
Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery (Andhra U.),	L.M. & S. (Andhra U.).
Licensed Medical Practitioner (Assam).	L.M.P. (Assam)
Licensed Medical Practitioner (B. W. Medical School, Dibrugarh).	I.M.P. (B. W. Medl. Sch. Dibrugarh),
Licensed Medical Practitioner (Madras).	L.M.P. (Madras).
Diploma in Medicine & Surgery	D.M.S. (Madras), Lic. Apoth. (Madras).
Licensed Medical Practitioner (C. P. or M.P.).	L.M.P. (C.P. or M.P.
Licensed Medical Practitioner (Orissa).	L.M.P. (Orissa),
Licensed Medical Practitioner (Bihar and Orissa).	L.M.P. (Bihar and Orissa).
Licensed Medical Practitioner, Temple Medical School, (Patna).	L.M.P. (Temple Medl, Sch. Patna).
Diploma or certificate in Medi- cine and/or Surgery.	Diploma or certificate in Medicine and/or Surgery.
Do.	Do.
	L.M. & S. (Rangoon
g c⊥y.	U.), This qualification shall be a recognised medical qualification only when granted before the 1st April, 1937.
Licensed Medical Practitioner.	L.M.P. (Burma). This qualification shall be a recognised medical qualification only when granted before the 1st April. 1937.
	Licensed Medical Practitioner (Lahore). Licentiale in Medicine & Surgery (Osmania). Licensed Medical Practitioner (Hyd.). Licensed Medical Practitioner (Mysore). Licensed Medical Practitioner (Mysore Medical School). Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery (Andhra U.). Licensed Medical Practitioner (Assam). Licensed Medical Practitioner (B. W. Medical School, Dibrugarh). Licensed Medical Practitioner (Madras). Diploma in Medicine & Surgery Licensed Medical Practitioner (C. P. or M.P.). Licensed Medical Practitioner (Grissa). Licensed Medical Practitioner (Bihar and Orissa). Licensed Medical Practitioner, Temple Medical School, (Patna). Diploma or certificate in Medicine and/or Surgery. Do. Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery.

PART II

RECOGNISED MEDICAL QUALIFICATIONS GRANTED BY MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS OUTSIDE INDIA NOT INCLUDED IN THE SECOND SCHEDULE

M.D. (Berlin).

M.D. (Paris).

M.D. (Amsterdam).

M.D. (Freiburg, Germany).

M.D. (Vienna).

M.D. (Toronto, Canada).

M.D. (Heidelburg).

M.B.B.S. (Dacca).

M.D. (Bonn). (Specialist for Women's diseases & Obstetrics).

M.B.B.S. (Ceylon).

M.D. (Munich).

K. V. K. SUNDARAM, Secy. to the Govt. of India.